

# MAINE FARMER

## AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY WILLIAM NOYES & CO.]

"OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN."

[E. HOLMES, EDITOR.]

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NO. 14.

### THE FARMER.

WINTHROP, MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 22, 1833.

#### CULTURE OF WHEAT.

In number 6 of the Farmer, some inquiries were made by "a Maine Farmer" respecting Wheat. We really hoped that the importance of the subject would have called out some of our practical farmers. It is an undeniable fact that we do not raise so good crops of wheat upon old farms as upon new, or those recently cleared. There must be a cause for this decline, and it is of vital importance to the farmer that this cause should be known; for until it shall be known, no one can understand how to counteract it, nor know what to do in order to ensure as good crops as he once had.

As it regards our own particular knowledge, we have not been long enough on the stage of action to have acquired much experience in the culture of this grain—but we have cultivated it long enough to be disappointed in our expectations in regard to the results, which we had reason to hope would crown our labors. Most of our remarks are therefore based upon the information and experience of a veteran Agriculturist, who has improved the opportunities of observation afforded him for a long series of years.

He observes 1. That we do not average more than 18 or 20 bushels to the acre on old land—because, 2. If we manure with animal manure sufficiently to start such a crop of wheat as we should be led to suppose (from viewing it when half grown) would yield more than the above amount, it invariably produces a large crop of straw—lodges and blasts, or blasts and lodges (for undoubtedly the disease causes it to lodge) and the kernel is pinched.

3. It is customary with many in this region to plant Indian corn one year and follow it with wheat the succeeding year. Now if we manure corn as highly as we ought, there will be too much animal manure for a crop of wheat the year following. What shall we put on? Corn again, or perhaps barley, or something that will bear animal manure better than wheat.

4. Alkali and Lime, either in the form of plaster of Paris, or as slacked lime, or, which is perhaps better than any other form, as pul-

verized lime stone, is essential to a good crop of wheat on account of its entering into the composition of the kernel.

We do not say that no animal manure should be used, but it should be used sparingly. Our own limited experience has brought us to subscribe to this doctrine. Four or five years since we sowed a piece of sandy loam that had been exceedingly exhausted with wheat, we had no manure to put upon it, we therefore sowed some plaster with it, and let it go; not expecting a very great return; we however had what farmers would call a fair crop. The next year we intended to do far better. We had manured a piece highly and put corn upon upon it the year previous, the spring following, we sowed wheat upon it. One end of the piece came up to the barn yard, and was, of course, richer than the other end, for it had for a series of years the wash of the barn.—The whole came up well, and that on the end near the barn promised a great crop. It grew rank and luxuriantly, but just before the head filled out it began to fault, specks of rust or something else began to appear, and the result at reaping time was, that the wheat at this end of the piece was much poorer and the yield smaller than on the other. We have followed the plan ever since of manuring our land with, say over fifty loads to the acre for corn, and sowing the land the next season with wheat, and grieve to say that we have not succeeded so well as, considering the trouble and labor, we ought in order to indemnify us.

Had we put one quarter part of the animal manure upon the ground for wheat, and made up the balance with lime and ashes—we verily believe we should have done better.

Many farmers, we are aware, will combat this opinion; but on examining some authors on the subject (your pardon, gentle reader, for troubling you with "book farming,") we find that others have come to this conclusion years before we did. Hear what Timothy Dwight saith.

"The reason why the lands in New-England, which formerly yielded wheat surely and plentifully, suffer at the present time such injuries from the blast, as in a great measure to discourage farmers from attempting to cultivate it, has been anxious-

ly and extensively sought for, but not it is believed, satisfactorily discovered. From my own observations, and enquiries, I have been induced to attribute this evil to the efficacy of animal manure. This subject has been already mentioned in my observations on the county of Worcester: it shall now be resumed.

The manner, in which wheat is generally blasted in New-England, appears to me very evidently to be this. During the months of June and July, when the kernels of wheat in the different climates of New-England are in the milk, the vegetation is far more rapid than in most countries of Europe. Whenever the season at this period is both moist and hot, the rapidity becomes extreme. The vegetable juice, ascending then in too great quantities, and with a new celerity, moves with difficulty through the vessels of the stock, regularly lessening towards the neck, and at that time so tender as to be easily ruptured, bursts them in various places; particularly at the neck; and flows out upon the surface of the stem. When it first exudes, it is very sweet to the taste; and has hence been commonly supposed to be the residuum of a particular kind of dew, called by the farmers *honey-dew*. Had any farmer recollected, what he cannot fail to find where he finds a honey-dew, that it never appears on any thing beside living vegetables, and that, if it were a dew, it must be found equally on every other substance exposed to the atmosphere; he would certainly have determined, that it was merely the sweet juice of the vegetable itself. When this juice has pervaded the stalk, it soon becomes sour in the sun-beams; then so acrid, as to corrode the stalk; and finally a rust, (as it is commonly called,) of a brown hue, and an offensive smell.

Animal manure beyond any other, accelerates vegetation. Wheat, nurtured by this manure, grows with so much rapidity, and with so slender a stalk, that, in the agricultural language of this country, it lodges not unfrequently, (i. e. it falls under the pressure of wind or rain) by its own weight; and never recovers its original position. This dangerous process is peculiarly advanced by the use of this manure; & the rapidity of vegetation, otherwise too great, is by this substance rendered still greater. Hence all fields, where this manure is employed, are peculiarly exposed to

blast. For a few years after lands are dressed with it the evil is so evident to the eye of common observation, as to be not unfrequently believed to exist by some farmers, and suspected by others. Were every season hot, and wet during this period, it would, I doubt not, have long since been generally realized and acknowledged.—But as in some seasons these months are cool and dry; and those fields which have been dressed with this manure, then yield wheat successfully; and as in the most unfavorable seasons; lands dressed in a different manner, are also subjected to the blast; the question has, hitherto failed of any answer, which has been generally satisfactory.

The reasons, which have induced me to adopt the opinion here alleged, are principally the following.

1. All the lands in this country, which were not too wet, originally yielded wheat easily, surely and, so far as they were rich, abundantly. The inhabitants of Northampton for many years paid their public tax in wheat; and this wheat grew on the very lands, where for a long period it has been supposed to be so uncertain an object of culture, as to be scarcely worth the attempt, i. e. on Intervals.

2. New lands yield wheat perfectly well in most parts of this country at the present time. Some farmers believe, that there is such a change wrought by time, either in the climate or in the soil, independently of the proper effects of culture, that the blast is to be attributed to this change. Although this is a mere supposition, supported by no evidence, it has still had its weight. But it is entirely refuted by the fact, mentioned under this head. Lands in the same circumstances yield wheat as abundantly at the present time, as at any former period. It deserves to be remarked, that all the Intervals along the Connecticut have furnished sure crops of this grain for a considerable time after they first began to be cultivated.

3. Lands dressed with ashes, now furnish fine crops of wheat, which is rarely or never blasted. The only reason why the crops on new lands are so safe from the blast, is that they are covered with vegetable mould; another name for vegetable manure; and so long as the efficacy of this manure lasts, are dressed with no other. It is the universal tendency of this mould to produce great crops; but it produces them by a gradual and moderate vegetation. Ashes, which are the same manure in another form, produce the same effect in exactly the same manner. Accordingly, although the crop of wheat, yielded by grounds dressed with ashes, is abundant; yet the stalk is firm, and strong; much stronger, but much shorter than that produced by animal manure, and equally

safe from lodging, and blasting, as that, which grows on vegetable mould.

It ought to be observed, that in grounds, where the vegetable mould is very deep, and abundant, wheat grows so rapidly as to be universally blasted. That this effect is solely derived from the redundancy of this manure is certain, because the same lands after the cultivation of a few years yield wheat perfectly well.

IV. In various instances, which have fallen within my knowledge, wheat, sown after clover, has been perfectly free from any injury by the blast; and that on Intervals, and other lands most liable to this injury. Here vegetable manure has been employed in another form; yet the same effect has been produced.

V. Lands, dressed with gypsum, have been equally favourable to wheat. This good effect has, however, been commonly produced through the medium of clover; the gypsum having been first employed for the production of this plant, and the wheat having been sown after the clover had been ploughed in.

VI. Fields, manured with the white fish, have yielded wheat, universally, in great abundance, and with almost absolute certainty. This is indeed animal manure also; but very different from that, which I have intended by this phrase above; viz. that of the stable and barn-yard. The white-fish is a species of herring, very fat and oily, and remarkably favourable to vegetation of every kind, which is the object either of agriculture, or horticulture. I have mentioned this fact, that the evil, complained of, has its origin neither in the soil, nor in the climate; but in the particular mode of cultivation, which I have mentioned as its proper cause.

VII. The lands in Pennsylvania, which yield plentiful crops of wheat, are regularly dressed with lime, or gypsum; and neither here, nor in those old settlements in the State of New-York, where this grain is least exposed to the blast, are cattle very numerous. Of course, the kind of manure which I suppose to be noxious to this plant cannot abound in these countries. I am informed also, that, where this manure is used, it is generally mixed with other substances in a compost; and converted, either partly, or wholly, into mould, before it is employed as a dressing. It ought also to be observed, that a great part of the wheat lands in these countries are clay; and that the process of vegetation may be therefore materially different from that, which exists in New-England, where the soil is principally loam, with a mixture of gravel. It is however said, that in Pennsylvania their crops fail, where they are unable to dress the lands with lime, or gypsum. It is also said, that the lands along the Mohawk river, which have heretofore yielded wheat

with great certainty, as well as luxuriance are gradually becoming less and less fitted for this kind of culture.

I have been informed that at Newbury they have lately adopted a new kind of husbandry, by means of which the crops of wheat are no less sure, and prosperous than they were formerly. What this mode is, I have not, however, been able to learn.

In my own belief, animal manure produces this noxious effect long after it has ceased to enrich the soil. Although its influence has in this case become small; yet so far as it extends, it is mischievous; and may at the dangerous period above mentioned accelerate a growth, at least sufficiently rapid otherwise, so as to produce the evil in question. Thus I consider grounds, long devoted to pasturage, as being injurious to the culture of wheat as really, though in a less degree, as those which are manured from the stable in form.—*Rev. T. Dwight's Travels.*

For the Maine Farmer.

#### ANNUAL REPORT

of the Trustees of Kennebec County Agricultural Society, submitted March 6, A. D. 1833.

The return of your Annual Meeting calls upon your Trustees to present a summary of the operations of the Society for the year past, and to make such suggestions for the future as may have a tendency to advance the interests of our common cause.

Of the importance of the objects contemplated by the Society, their intimate connection with the public welfare, and the honour due to intelligent, practical farmers, mechanics and workingmen, we took occasion to speak in our semi-annual Report and do not propose further to discuss; for upon these points we believe there can be but one sentiment and opinion.—Numerous subjects, which have an important bearing on the interests of Agriculture and the Mechanic arts, have also been presented for your consideration by your Trustees in their former Reports. They have given you their ideas upon the manner of cultivating wheat, corn and the various roots;—the importance of sowing good seeds—the culture of the mulberry as a source of profit—the necessity of improvement in the breed of stock, and the mode of accomplishing it—the loss sustained by rearing stock to sell while young, and the profit of rearing good stock for the market, if kept until it arrives at maturity. They have urged the importance of systematic farming; the inconsistency of doing work “for the present;” the great expense of making “cheap fences.” They have dwelt upon the impropriety of depending upon our neighbors for bread, and so many other articles in common use among us; upon giving encouragement to our own mechanics, and the pernicious consequences of bringing up children in idleness to look on Agriculture and the useful arts as unworthy of their attention, beneath their notice.

These, and many other subjects, have al-



ready received the attention of the Society through their Trustees, and it is not that they are exhausted, nor because we believe the working-men of Maine have arrived at that point of perfection in management, where no more exertion need be made, that we refer more particularly to other subjects in this report.

Though the improvement in the appearance of the farms in this section of country, the superiority of the stock, and the comparatively abundant crops, all demonstrate that an increasing interest is felt in our agricultural concerns, still we are behind our advantages. It is to be hoped however, that, possessing as we do a fertile soil, well adapted both to grazing and tillage, immense water power, a hardy, enterprising and intelligent population, that the spirit of enquiry and improvement now abroad will not abate until the excellence of our stock, the quality and quantity of our crops, and the perfection of our manufactures and mechanic arts, shall answer all our purposes, and stand unrivalled in any market. It is a stigma upon the character of our State, that we have so long depended upon our sister States for a large proportion of our bread, and even for the implements we use in procuring that portion of it which we raise on our own farms. But the order of things is changing, and we confidently hope that stigma will soon be wiped away.—Could any arguments of ours at this time hasten the change and contribute to the accomplishment of this object, we would not withhold them, but for the reasons already stated, we propose to confine ourselves now to the immediate concerns of this Society.

The Treasurer by his Report, to which you have just listened, has made known to you the state of your treasury, and it will be unnecessary for us to refer in detail to that, since he has given you a particular statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Society for the year past.

We would here invite your attention to the funds for the ensuing year, and recommend at this meeting the same assessments upon each member that was made the last year.—Your Trustees will then be able forthwith to apportion the money to be appropriated in premiums among the several Standing Committees so that the list on crops may be prepared and published before seed-time arrives. Should our view as to the sum to be assessed on the members be taken by the Society, such has been their increase during the year just completed, that every object worthy of a premium may be embraced, and a suitable sum given to each the ensuing year.

In this connection your Trustees would respectfully recommend a change in the regulations for the Annual Show, Exhibition and Fair. We cannot but express our decided opinion that the effect of these exhibitions upon the community is very salutary. We are convinced, when we compare our two last Shows, though the weather and travelling were very unfavorable, with any thing of the kind before witnessed in this County, that something has given a powerful stimulus to our citizens, and a new impulse to Agricultural interests. We impute it, at least partially, to the cause

to which Great Britain is indebted for her superiority to other Countries in Agriculture.—The same cause which has made Pennsylvania, New York and Massachusetts our superiors in this respect—THE ORGANIZATION OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES. It is almost universally admitted that the Fairs held in connection with Agricultural Societies have been attended with consequences immediately felt, valuable and lasting. Persons, who have visited them, have seen "what men have done, have learnt what men can do," and have been stimulated to more active exertion. Convinced of the utility of continuing our Annual Show, Exhibition and Fair, and of the importance of proper regulations for conducting them, the subject has received a share of the attention of your Trustees. It is not to be expected that this Society, yet in its infancy, and hitherto almost without an example in this State, can fix on regulations altogether unexceptionable, but when defects are discovered, they should be remedied.

All who have had duties to perform in the Society must be satisfied, that one day is not sufficient for the transaction of the necessary business of the Show and Fair. We recommend therefore that two days be taken for that purpose, and as then the time will be short enough, that to facilitate the business, the committees to adjudge the premiums be appointed at an early period and notified of their appointment, so that they may have an opportunity to meet and confer upon the principles by which they will be governed in making their decisions. The Chairman of each will then be able to have his report in a state of readiness. His preamble and general remarks may be previously prepared, and blanks can readily be filled with the names of competitors, qualities of the articles examined, &c. thus preventing that delay in making the reports which has been heretofore prejudicial to the interests of the Society. Here permit us to give a passing tribute of respect to those Committees, who the last year promptly submitted their reports, and to express the hope that all the ensuing year may follow their good example. The certificates of competitors and the articles may be examined on the first day.—The forenoon of the second may be devoted to the trial of oxen and a ploughing-match, if thought advisable, and the afternoon in listening to an Address and the Reports of the several Committees which will be gratifying to all.

If a course somewhat like this should be adopted, the Trustees will have time to draw their orders, and persons coming from remote parts of the County may receive their premiums before they leave for home. An opportunity also may by this course be given to the Ladies to examine the manufactured articles—their interest will be excited—the objects of our Society will become a topic of conversation in the social family circle—and we are persuaded, such is their influence in the community, that if exerted in behalf of our cause, it cannot fail to contribute essentially to its advancement.

Perhaps the whole subject may be referred to a Committee of Arrangements, who will

carry into effect these views should they be adopted by the Society.

*Remainder next week.*

*For the Maine Farmer.*

**THE ART OF MAKING BUTTER.**—It being highly desirable that this very essential article in domestic economy, should be obtained of a uniform excellence, I think it very important that every Dairy-woman should rigidly observe a few simple rules, which experience has taught me, will produce the desired effect. 1st. Let every thing relating to setting the milk for obtaining the cream, cream vessels, churn, &c. exhibit a pattern of the most perfect cleanliness. The length of time for the milk to stand must be determined by the state of the weather. 2d. Churn while the cream is perfectly sweet. 3d. Work out the buttermilk as much as possible, and to every pound of fresh butter add 1 1/4 oz. sifted salt, either ground rock or blown Liverpool, (the former preferable,) and if desired to keep any length of time 1 1/4 oz. saltpetre should be added. After standing four and twenty hours, every extraneous particle should be worked out and the butter set away in a cool dry place, for full as much, and indeed almost every thing in regard to its keeping depends on having not only the butter-milk, but the watery part of the salt thoroughly extracted. With a strict attention to cleanliness in all its departments, and an adoption of these rules, any one may have as good butter one year old as one week old, provided there is nothing deleterious in the food of the cows. I think it is quite a mistake to suppose, that the quantity or quality of butter is improved by letting the cream sour. I know of no possible reason why all the nutritious flavor of the cream should pass off in the buttermilk;—on the contrary, I know much of it remains in the butter, and can be agreeable to those palates only, that differ very much from that of

JEANNIE DEANE.

*For the Maine Farmer.*

**MR. HOLMES:**—If you or some of your correspondents would state, through the medium of the Farmer, the best mode of raising calves, I presume you would confer a favor on many of your readers. I have known some to take their calves from the cows and bring them up "by hand," by giving them some new milk, skimmed milk thickened with Indian meal, &c. others let them have one half the milk the cow gives till they are 8 or 9 weeks old, then take them from the cow. Some farmers let them have all the milk until the calves are about 3 months old, when they take them from the cow and give them some provender. It is frequently the case that our more wealthy farmers who can dispense with the use of some of their cows for the dairy, let cow and calf run together till housing time in the fall, and thereby raise very nice calves—others let two calves have the milk of one cow the season. I wish to be informed which of the above modes is the most profitable for the farmer, taking into consideration the value of the calves, and the income of the cows for the dairy.

A SUBSCRIBER.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**—Several valuable communications have been received, but have been unavoidably postponed to make room for the Report of the Trustees of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society, which was promised some time ago.

## HORTICULTURE.

### CULTURE OF GRAPES.

We would direct the attention of our readers to Mr. Gordon's communication from the Genesee Farmer, respecting summer pruning of Grape vines.

The main object in the culture of Grapes must be to prevent a too great or too little growth of wood and leaves. To ripen as many clusters of fruit as possible, and to prepare a proper and suitable supply of fruit bearing wood for the next season; as the fruit grows on branches that are a year old. No positive rules can therefore be laid down which must be strictly and implicitly followed in all cases. Much is left to the judgment of the Gardener, but this judgment can be assisted and guided by general rules and principles.

The remarks published in our last in regard to cultivating American Grapes, and raising new varieties from seed are of much importance to us in Maine. It will take a long time for many of the delicate varieties of Europe to become acclimated in our region, and some of them never will. But we have native grapes which will be excellent for stocks to engraft upon and to raise seedlings from. Plenty of these are found in Leeds upon the shores of the Androscoggin pond, also about the ponds in Bridgton and vicinity, and elsewhere in the State, and roots or cuttings, or both can be obtained and cultivated for this purpose.

From the Genesee Farmer.

### PRUNING OF VINES.

In my recent tour, I found many individuals have made great progress in the cultivation of the grape vine, and in several places I visited, with considerable success; but there is one point in the arrangement of the vine, on a due attention to which much of the result must depend, and which I have seen in a great measure, is totally neglected, indifferently attended to, or performed in a manner more injurious than if solely left to nature. I allude to the SUMMER PRUNING of the vine. It is a very erroneous idea to imagine that a spring pruning is all that is necessary for the grape vine. It is during the period of growth in summer, that the future tree must be formed, and a good crop for the following season secured; consequently a considerable degree of pre-arrangement and forethought must be put in requisition during the early growths of summer. It is in the summer the judicious pruner must premeditate how he shall prune, and where he shall cut in the following spring; nothing can be more effectually in his power, as respects fruit trees, than this with the vine, on account of its rapid growth and docility. All that is required is frequent examinations of the vines, as they make their young wood, and regularly divesting of all extraneous parts, as soon as they have made their appearance. To enable the uninitiated operator to decide what are EXTRANEAL PARTS; the following hints may be of service. After the first growths are made and shown all their fruit for that season, a due proportion of

shoots must be selected for the production of a crop next season, and for the regular formation of the future tree. These are to be allowed to remain until they have elongated to the necessary length, which existing circumstances and the judgement of the operator only can determine. Having made these selections, all the others that have no bunches on them are to be rubbed off with the finger and thumb, (never applying a knife for summer pruning, as when that instrument would be requisite it is a convincing proof that the operation has been too long deferred.) Those shoots bearing fruit are to be pinched off, or SHORTENED BACK, as gardeners term it, within one joint of the cluster nearest to the point of the shoot; and having thus properly regulated the vine every future lateral is to be detached as long as they make their appearance during the remainder of the season, by which means the vine will be divested of gross incumbrances, and a beneficial portion of light, and a free circulation of air will be admitted among the young wood, & the whole strength of the tree concentrated in its proper channel, thereby producing strong fruitful shoots for the following season, and adding greatly to the size of that present crop.

I now offer a few remarks on a mode of summer pruning which I consider highly detrimental; namely: divesting the vine of shoots and LEAVES at perfect random; thus injuring the vine for future crops, and very materially injuring the existing one. ALL the leaves must be allowed to remain on the shoots selected.—It requires but a very superficial acquaintance with the vegetable physiology to convince us of the impropriety attendant on divesting those parts of the vegetable structure, which have functions to perform, of the members by which those functions are to be accomplished; and it is a generally admitted fact, that the process of elaborating the sap is chiefly operated in the leaf—the leaf is therefore absolutely essential for maturing the fruit of the present season, as also for perfecting the bud from which the bearing branches of the following season are to emanate. The late Sir Humphrey Davy justly remarks, "The production of the other parts of the plant takes place at the time the leaves are most vigorously performing their functions;" consequently, by depriving a tree of this most essential organ, its immediate death, or, at all events, its slow destruction, must inevitably ensue. Respectfully, ALEXANDER GORDON.

From the Southern Agriculturist.

*Observations on the profit attending the Culture of the Grape; by N. Herbemont.*

COLUMBIA, S. C. NOV. 3, 1832.

DEAR SIR,—I have been a much longer time than I thought possible without, either writing to you personally or communicating to you any thing for the SOUTHERN AGRICULTURIST. I am not, however, without some excuses for this apparent neglect, and among them, this that I cannot find any subject to write upon that is likely to be interesting to your readers and that I cannot write unless the "spirit moves me."

As to the culture of the vine and the making of wine, these subjects have been amply

discussed in the former number of your most useful periodical. It does not appear to be a subject in which many in this State seem to take an interest, and I HAVE SO LONG BEEN PREACHING TO AN INDIFFERENT CONGREGATION, that I fear doing more harm than good, to the good cause, by saying any more about it, yet some of my predictions on this subject are beginning to be realized; for a gentleman, about sixteen miles from this, (Mr. Abraham Geiger) has made this year about six thousand five hundred gallons of wine. My vineyard not being any thing as extensive as his, I made only nine hundred gallons. This however, is very well from our sand-hills, which only produce, in GOOD YEARS, and with careful culture about five bushels of corn per acre. The capability of this kind of land to produce good wine, and that in abundance, is proved beyond the reach of cavil, and, in spite of the sneers of such persons as can find nothing good that does not come from a great distance, and does not cost a great deal of money. Let the prices of our wines, however, be reduced to ever so low a rate, even that of vinegar, yet the culture and the production of it in land that cost from twelve and a half cents to one dollar per acre, and may produce, and does sometimes produce, as much as one thousand gallons per acre, must be an object of importance of this State, whose population is fast leaving it, and has not many other means of inducing it to remain. Our policy, it seems to me, most certainly is, not merely to do our utmost endeavours to retain our thin population within our limits; but also to encourage the settling of foreigners among us. What will become of us at last, is more than I can or am willing to predict if we continue to disregard our natural advantages, when the policy of our neighbors, and the politics of too many amongst ourselves have a direct tendency to reduce, and does reduce us every day lower and lower. You will probably, Sir, blame me for being thus querulous. I admit that I am rather so; but you must also admit, as I do, that I am an old man. I wonder if Cassandra would not have become somewhat querulous had she grown to be an old woman?

We have, however, five or six vineyards in a good state of progressiveness in this vicinity, some of them pretty extensive for beginnings, and I hope their future success and example will be of due avail to the patriotic cultivators of them and to the country; for it is never too late to do good, at least I hope so.

I am, very respectfully, dear Sir, your obedient servant,  
N. HERBEMONT.

### CHICKENS IN GARDENS.

There are many plants, more particularly among the CRUCIFERE (turnip, stock gilliflower, &c.) which I should be discouraged from cultivating in my garden without the assistance of chickens in destroying the insects. This is the third season that I have employed them for this purpose. I discharged the hen from her prison as soon the chickens are large enough to stay comfortably by themselves through the night; for they learn to take care of themselves during the day, within a short period after their

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introduction. When of the size of a quail, they commonly become troublesome by meddling with matters not committed to their charge, more especially by scratching; and then we expel them. As one brood after another is brought into the garden, we have always a supply of these busy creatures, during the season.

Some weeks ago I was on the point of turning out a brood, when in consequence of mowing an adjoining meadow, the grass hoppers came into the garden in overwhelming numbers: and I foresaw that unless these insects could be quickly dispossessed, great damage must ensue. I immediately changed my purpose. Instead of expelling the inmates, a few large chickens from the outside were admitted and the activity of the whole corps was brought into full play. The grass hoppers were chased and destroyed in every direction; and in a short time the whole colony disappeared. We have since removed those chickens, leaving a brood of smaller size to guard the premises against stragglers.

I have written this in consequence of the last communication of Ulmas. Grass hoppers are also very plenty in this quarter, and on some gardens their depredations have been serious; but the drought at Buffalo must have been severer than with us. We have not suffered on that account within the last month, or six weeks: the rains without flooding have been abundant, and the pastures are fresh and green.

D. T.  
Greatfield, Cayuga Co. 9 mo. 7 da. 1832. Gen. Far.

**THE BUTTER TREE.**—This tree, which the Launders found abundant in the interior of Africa, yields a very savory and nutritious kind of vegetable marrow. The tree is said to resemble the oak. The nut is enveloped in an agreeably pulpy substance, and the kernel is about as large as our chesnut. This is exposed in the sun to dry; after which it is pounded very fine and boiled; the oily particles float, and when cool they are skimmed off and made into little cakes fit for immediate use.—*American Farmer.*

**Cautions and Directions in Gardening.**—*Gardening*—The management of a garden (summarily speaking) consists in *attention and application*; the first should be of that wary and provident kind, as not only to dwell in the present but for future; and the latter should be of that diligent nature as (willingly) "never to defer that till tomorrow which may be done to-day." Procrastination is of serious consequence to gardening; and neglect of times and seasons will be fruitful of disappointment and complaint. It will often happen, indeed, that a gardener cannot do what he would; but if he does not do what he can, he will be most justly blamed, and perhaps censured by none more than by himself.

**Weeding.**—Weeding in time is a material thing in culture, and stirring the ground about plants, as also earthing up where necessary, must be attended to. Breaking the surface will keep the soil in health; for when it lies in a hard or bound state, enriching showers run off, and the salubrious air cannot enter. Weeds exhaust the strength of the ground, and if they are suffered to seed and sow themselves, may be truly called (as Mr. Evelyn speaks) *garden sins*. The *hand and hoe* are the instruments for the purpose. Digging where the spade can go, between the rows of plants, is a good method of destroying weeds; and as it cuts off the straggling fibres of roots,

they strike fresh in numerous new shoots, and are thus strengthened. Deep hoeing is a good practice, as it gives a degree of fertility to the earth.—*Marshall's Gardening.*

#### FLORAL CALENDAR.

Our spring is much more forward than the last. The Robin and Blue bird as also the red-wing Starling or black bird made their appearance on the last of March.

11th. Ploughing was commenced by some in dry situations.

14th. The common Alder (*Alnus serulata*) beginning to blossom.

The Yellow Crocus planted in a warm sheltered situation, but in the open air also in blossom.

#### MECHANICS.

##### PERKINS ON THE GENERATION OF STEAM.

The following extract is made from a pamphlet\* entitled "STEAM NAVIGATION. Improvements by Jacob Perkins. Part I. The Boiler." We give so much as is necessary to exhibit the theoretical views of Mr. Perkins, and his experiments, and to show the application which they have found in his boilers.

Franklin Jour.

##### Extract.

Mr. Perkins has observed that, in the process of heating water and other fluids, small bubbles are formed, seeming to adhere slightly to the vessel used, showing themselves long before the liquid begins to boil, and forming more rapidly in situations against which the heat strongly impinges. He has also remarked that, if the heat be intensely strong against portions of a common boiler, the fluid contents are, by the rapid creation of these bubbles, driven off from continued contact with the inner surface of the boiler, and a non-conducting, or slowly conducting partition of vapour, in the shape of bubbles, intervening between the boiler and its fluid contents, the material of the boiler, takes up heat much faster than it gives it off to the water: the consequence being that, if the fire be intense, the excess of heat goes into the material of which the vessel is formed, but not freely through it into the fluid contents and that, in proportion as the heat is increased beyond a limit hitherto undefined, so is the rate of boiling decreased, whilst mischief to the boiler is proceeding with augmented force.

Such are some of the observations which led to extensive, and, as they now appear, most valuable experiments. They were further induced by the notice of a fact of every day occurrence. Where the generation of steam has been the particular object in view, as, for instance, with a navigating engine, the engineer, who, by quickening his fire, has expected to increase the volume of steam, has often found himself deceived;—and the greater the intensity to which the fire has been driven beyond a given point, the more decided has been the disappointment arising from a failure to produce the expected and desired effect.

By the following experiment, Mr. Perkins has discovered the cause of disappointment. He has found that to produce the MAXIMUM

\*For the use of which the committee are indebted to John Vaughan, Esq.

EFFECT, the heat, applied to any boiler of the usual construction for the purpose of evaporating water, must be of one specific degree, which degree he has denominated the EVAPORATING POINT. He has ascertained that whilst any degree lower than this point will produce a sluggish and diminutive effect, when compared with the rate of action at the EVAPORATING POINT, so will any higher degree impede the rate of evaporation in proportion as the intensity of heat shall be increased: unless, in order to render available any heat beyond the EVAPORATING POINT, some new means shall be introduced to counteract the repelling power of heated metal and to force the water into positive and continued contact with it.

The merit of inventing such new means has been reserved for Mr. Perkins, and they will now be described; but first it may be useful to give the experiments, one of which gradually led to this important discovery.

An iron cup, of massive thickness, cast for the purpose, was immersed in a furnace, and raised to a white heat, and, whilst it was allowed to cool gradually, several measures of water were placed in it, one at a time, each in succession, as soon as the previous one had evaporated to dryness.

The 1st measure in evapora. occupied 90 sec.  
2nd " " 80 "  
3d " " 59 "

The vapor, or steam, thrown off, began now to appear, and became more distinctly visible with the evaporation of succeeding measures of water.

4th measure in evapora. occupied 30 sec.  
5th " " 20 "  
6th " " 12 "

7th measure showed what Mr Perkins has termed the evaporating point, and in a dense cloud of steam evaporated suddenly in 6 "

8th measure occupied a longer period, viz: 10 "

9th measure in evapora. occupied 20 "

10th " " 32 "

and the 11th measure did not boil.

The first measure of water, although contained within the iron cup at a white heat, was perceptibly not in contact with the metal, but was repelled to some distance from it in a state of buoyancy, and there moved freely in every horizontal direction. So circumstanced, the water evaporated slowly; but when, by the evaporation of successive measures, and the lapse of time, the iron was cooled down to the evaporating point, the water then evidently came in contact with the iron, and the augmented rate of evaporation was as 90 to 6, or as 15 to 1 the rate being increased or multiplied fifteen times, or, in other words, a given quantity of water was converted into steam fifteen times as quick at a moderately low, as at an intensely high heat.

How vast a quantity of fuel is thus shown to be worse than uselessly applied in the ordinary process of working boilers for steam engine machinery, whether they be used for mining manufacturing, or navigating operations; or for the more recently required purposes of locomotive engines.

In applying to useful instead of injurious account, the highest degrees of heat which the strongest fuel can produce, the present invention of Mr. Perkins has proved eminently successful. It is this:—to a boiler is fitted a hollow lining, not extending the boiler, but in proportion to circumstances, in order that a strong circulation in the water may be caused, and that, by driving a perpetual current forcibly against the inner surface of that portion of the boiler exposed to the fire, the whole of the heat may be taken up by the water. And here must be recorded the result of farther experiments. If two vessels be filled with water, one of them placed within the other, and heat be applied to the outer vessel in such a manner that none can reach the inner vessel, except through the water contained in the outer one, no steam bubbles can be made to arise in the inner vessel, whilst, in the outer one, steam bubbles are formed rapidly. The fluid in the outer vessel being composed of a mixture of bubbles and water, that in the inner vessel being water alone,—the contents of the two vessels, although of the same temperature, are of different specific gravities, the mixture of water and bubbles in the outer vessel is lighter than the unmixed water in the inner vessel.

Now if, of the inner vessel, the bottom be taken out, leaving the vessel open at top and bottom, but so placed as to be kept full of water having its upper edge nearly level with the water surface in the larger vessel, and its lower edge supported at a moderate distance above the bottom of the larger vessel, as shown in the annexed diagram,—the unequal specific gravity of the fluid, when exposed to the action of the fire will cause it to move in a circulating current.

The bubbles contained in the water of the outer vessel, adjoining the fire, will rise continually to the surface with a power, when at a low temperature, somewhat exceeding the difference in the specific gravity of air and water; but if the number of bubbles be increased by additional heat, the difference between the respective specific gravities will be increased also, inasmuch as a larger quantity of vapour will be present in the water between the inner and the outer vessel, and the rapidity and force of the upward action will augment in a proportionate ratio; and if the heat be greatly increased, augmenting the relative proportion of steam bubbles, still more rapid and powerful will be the force and rate of their current to the surface, (their bursting and giving off the vapour conveyed in them,) whilst the water, in contact with the bubbles, partaking of their influence, will rise in a current also, having a tendency to produce a vacuum in the lower portion of the boiler. At the same time, the fluid in the inner vessel being unmixed with bubbles of vapour or steam, will, by its greater specific gravity, descend and continually arrange itself under the rising columns of the outer vessel, and so produce a circulating current.

The principle of this action, which is found to exist under numerous shapes of this new boiler, is attended by results of most important value.

It has been shown that the rising current will increase in power and rapidity with every increment of heat applied, and that the descending current will keep pace with it.

If a fire, composed of the strongest fuel, be urged with extreme intensity round a boiler of this construction, so rapid and forcible will be the rising current, that it will draw towards and carry up with it sand, gravel or stones, or almost any kind of heavy substance of moderate size which may happen to be in the boiler, sweeping off, in its ascent, all the steam bubbles which form on the interior surface of the outer vessel, keeping that surface cleared from every kind of vapour which would otherwise act as a non conductor of heat, or form an impediment to the free passage of heat from the fuel to the water, effectually preventing the adhesion to the boiler of salt, lime, or earthy matter of any kind, and by forcing a continued succession of watery particles into actual contact with the metal, will cause them to take up all the heat at the instant of its formation, and accelerate the production of steam with astonishing rapidity.

Thus may water be converted into steam four times faster than by the common method; or, in other words, by an apparatus of this kind of one-fourth the size and weight of an apparatus of the common kind, an equal quantity of steam of any required power can be made in a given time, saving

Three-fourths of the space occupied by the ordinary apparatus,

Three-fourths of its weight, and

Three-fourths of the inconvenience and danger arising from its bulky contents of heated water.\*

\*The principle upon which the action of this boiler is founded, will under modifications, prove applicable to many other useful purposes, and with a view to investigate and illustrate them with accuracy, experiments are in progress—for instance—

In the evaporation of brine for making salt.

In the boiling of wort with hops for brewing beer.

In the process of distillation, sugar boiling, &c. the instance whereof will be obvious to individuals engaged in such pursuits.

#### SUMMARY.

**SHIP HELLESPOINT.** The anxiety recently felt for the safety of this ship has been quieted by the news of her safe arrival at Rio de Janeiro, after the short passage of 44 days. Letters were received in this town on Saturday last from some of the passengers. What vessel it was which was burnt is not yet ascertained. [Me. F. Press.]

The Officers of the Departments at Washington have been extremely unfortunate. Besides the conflagration of the Capitol, &c. during the war of 1812, the Treasury office was burnt in January 1801, and the War office, if we recollect right, the same winter; at which fires most of the public papers were destroyed belonging to those Departments. The late fire, we fear, will be attended with serious consequences to the public.

**GREAT FRESHET.** The Hancock Advertiser publishes an account of a calamitous freshet at Ellsworth. From the bursting of the boom, about half a mile above the mills on the Union river, the piers were swept away, and over 20,000 logs came down with a tremendous force, crushing the mill dam and making their way with the speed of a

race horse into the bay. It is remarkable that the mills and bridge, though much damaged, were not carried away with the logs. The loss will doubtless be severe, and is estimated at \$65,000; but it is to be hoped the logs will be secured in the bay and among the Islands, so as to fall greatly short of that sum, as it is said the logs of last winter's cutting, were not yet come to the boom.

A similar calamity has happened at Cherryfield, but we have not the particulars—nor are we informed of the extent of damage done by the giving way of the boom on the Penobscot; but we have understood that the bridge at Bangor remains firm.

**Latest from Europe.**—London and Liverpool papers to the 16th of March inclusive have been received at New York by the packet ship Pacific.

No change had occurred at the last dates, in the situation of the affairs of Holland and Belgium.

The Ambassador of Spain, Don Luis Fernandez de Cordova, has arrived at Lisbon, and was treated by Don Miguel with marked distinction. The situation of Don Pedro at Oporto, as appears by the latest accounts from that quarter, which are given below, was critical, if not desperate.

There appears to be no doubt, that an armistice has been concluded between the Porte and Ibrahim Pacha, which may lead to a final adjustment of the differences between the Sultan and the Viceroy of Egypt.

#### ENGLAND.

**LONDON, March 16.**—Very little progress was last night made in the Irish Disturbance Bill. Only 3 clauses out of 41 were got through. Yet, notwithstanding this delay, the bill, we take for granted, will pass the House of Commons, in spite of the repugnance to its principles which prevails the whole liberal majority of that assembly, and which has been frankly acknowledged by the very Ministers, who felt themselves constrained to bring in that unusual and most offensive measure. It is certain that in the progress of the discussions, both in door and out, upon some of its obnoxious clauses, the symptoms of an increasing dislike to even the temporary admission of such intruders upon our domestic policy as courts martial, domiciliary visits, and suspensions of the Habeas Corpus Act, became more perceptible every hour; and we had hopes, not many days ago, that the bill, ere it passed, would have been cleansed of most of its unwholesome attributes. But, unhappily, the activity of murderous outrages in Ireland has proceeded without a moment's relaxation.

Up to this time no fresh communication has been made to the W. India Committee by Lord Goderich, on the subject of the proposed emancipation of the slaves in the W. I. Colonies. The committee augur favorably to their own interests from this delay.—Sun.

**Extract of a letter from Baring, Brothers & Co. Ltd.**  
"LONDON, March 14, 1833.

**Wool.**—The sales of every description are brisk and stock generally low; the prices in consequence are gradually advancing. The greater part of the ensuing clip in Germany is already disposed of on contract, at an advance of 15 per cent. upon last year's prices.—800 bales have been imported since our last from Spain, which found ready buyers at full prices. The imports from New South Wales have been small, and our stock is trifling. The market is completely cleared of coarse wool, and the next arrivals from the Mediterranean and Baltic will meet ready sales.—English Wool is becoming very scarce, and the stock on hand will not carry us to the next clip. An advance in Worsted Stuffs, and the lower descriptions of Cloth is inevitable.



Five thousand men and boys, assisted by 850 horses, oxen and mules, and a weekly consumption of 9000 lbs. of gunpowder, are now urging to completion 102 miles of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. Sixty-four miles are to be in use on the 1st of June, and 102 miles on the 5th of October next.

**Valuable Horse.**—Thirty Five Thousand Dollars were offered and refused, during the late races at Charleston, S. C. for the celebrated horse Bertrand. This sum is exactly ten times as much as was given for him by his present owner, Mr. Lindley, of Kentucky, who bought him from Col. Spann the day after his great race.

An English paper states that the duties paid in Liverpool during the last year, amounted to upwards of £4,000,000.

The population of Rome last year was 148,459—showing a decrease of 2,000 individuals since the preceding year. Among this number were 36 bishops, 1,419 priests, 2,038 monks, 1,484 nuns and 611 semmarists. The number of marriages in 1832 was 1,165—births 5,045—deaths 4,659.

**Wonderful Preservation.**—On the 18th ult. Mr. Smith drove up to the Grist Mill of Mr. S. Leonard, in this village, leaving an old lady 84 years of age in the cutter to hold the horse while he went into the mill. The horse commenced backing, and notwithstanding the exertions of the old lady, they were all precipitated down the Gulf, a perpendicular fall of more than 40 feet. And strange to tell, neither the old lady nor the horse, were in the least injured. The cutter was dashed to pieces. On some one calling to the old lady if she was alive, she replied she was, but that she had lost her candles. [Louisville Gaz]

**SNAKE STORY.** Messrs. Benjamin Norton, Jeremiah Luce and Elisha Smith, residing at Farm Neck, a few miles from Edgartown, dug up, about the first of last month, a pine stump, under which were found forty black snakes, and one adder—the latter lead color and grey. They were all in a torpid state, and were easily killed. The shortest of the snakes measured four feet in length. Three black snakes were killed the day previous, near the same spot.—[New-Bedford Gazette.]

### MARRIAGES.

In Plantation No. One, Mr. Ephraim Hinkley, aged 30, to Miss Jane Humphreys, aged 55, after a tedious courtship of 12 hours.

In Phillips, Mr. John Howard to Miss Sabrina Winslow.—Mr. Moses Wells to Miss Nancy Brazier.

### DEATHS.

In Leeds, on the 9th inst. of consumption, Achah Lothrop, aged 20 years.—On the 10th inst. Alice, daughter of Reaser Carver, Jr.

### THE MAINE FARMER

IS ISSUED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

TERMS.—Price \$2 per annum if paid in advance. \$2.50 if payment is delayed beyond the year.

No subscriptions are received for a less term than one year. The paper will be discontinued at any time, without payment of all arrearages and for the volume which shall then have been commenced, unless at the pleasure of the publishers.

**DIRECTION OF LETTERS.** All communications for publication must be directed to the Editor.

All money sent or letters on business must be directed, post paid, to Wm. NOYES & Co.

### BLANKS.

A general assortment for sale at this office.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of all and singular the goods and estate which were of LEONARD RICHMOND, late of Winthrop, in the county of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs.—All persons therefore, having demands against the estate of the said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

WM. C. FULLER.

Feb'y 12, 1833.

### JUST RECEIVED, A FRESH SUPPLY OF HYGEIAN VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINE,

**MAN** is subject to only one REAL DISEASE—that is, to impurity of the blood.

Every disease that can possibly assail the human system, arises from the impurity of this fluid. No part exists without its renovating influence, and when it becomes impure no part is safe from disease. This valuable remedy being compounded of vegetable matter, and warranted on oath not to contain a particle of mercurial mineral or chemical substance, it is found to be harmless to the tenderest age or weakest frame under every stage of human sufferings;—its operation is benign and pleasant. It purifies the blood of all humors, and ferrets out the root of every disease, however deep seated, and performing a cure, preserves health and prolongs life.

The above for sale by

DAVID STANLEY.

Winthrop, April 5, 1833.

I would call the attention of the public to a communication, recently published in the American Advocate, and some other papers, signed by one Rufus K. Page, a merchant of Hallowell, which represents the above Medicine, sold by my agents, as being counterfeit, or only a base imitation of the "genuine Hygeian Universal Medicine." This gentleman, (if the term be not misapplied) undertakes with the boldness and quackery of a Paracellus, to make the public believe against the evidence of their senses, and against the evidence resulting from the numerous cures which have been effected by the Medicine sold by my agents, that the article which they sell, is an imposition upon the public, originating in deception, and fraudulently sold to the community to cheat them out of their money without benefiting their health.—But permit me to ask who is this Rufus K. Page? and what was his object in the above communication? Did he not perceive that the Medicine sold by my agents was as satisfactory to the community and as beneficial to the persons who use it, as that which is sold by his agents? Now I venture to assert that this is the case, and that the communication signed by the said Page originated in his avarice, which if the public do not altogether misrepresent him, is to say the least, as prominent a trait in his character as his medical knowledge or skill. Did not this Mr. Page think that by publishing the above communication, that he could draw away the custom from my agents, and thereby increase the sale of the Medicine by his own? Here then is the secret of the matter—the reasoning of his purse. And when any person permits his avarice to get the better of his judgement, he cares but little what he says, and follows most strictly the latter part of what is said to have been the dying injunction of an old man to his son—"My son, get money honorably if you can; but at all events get money." Now I do not pretend to know the virtue or character of the Medicine sold by Mr. Page; but I can assure the public that I unhesitatingly vouch for the genuineness of that sold by agents as the Hygeian Vegetable Universal Medicine, German College of Health, Gottenburg.—I would also refer the public to the character of my agents throughout the State. I have authorized the following gentlemen in Maine, among hundred's of others, to vend this Medicine for me—J. Pease & Co. Portland. H. M. Prescott, Brunswick. T. Tibbets, Topsham. J. Wilkinson, Bath. Willard Snell, Augusta. D. Fletcher, Post Master, Sidney. Doct. S. Plained, Waterville. Fletcher & Bates, Norridgewock. S. Bryan, Anson. M. Chandler of Dixmont. Hall & Holden, Bangor. David Stanley Winthrop. W. & J. S. Smith, Old Town. A. Cary, Greene. M. Crocker, Paris. Now I ask the community if they can reasonably believe that all these gentlemen are dupes, and concerned in carrying on a deception to defraud them of their money, or would they be likely to be deceived? It would not be so easy to deceive so many men of undoubted integrity and intelligence, even were I disposed so to do. I think it would require a portion of Rufus K. Pages' skill to accomplish an object so difficult to obtain. Of this, however, I am perfectly willing the public should judge. ARNOLD ARMSTRONG.

### THE HORSES Conqueror & Hickory, WILL stand at the Stable of the subscriber the ensuing year, for the use of Mares.

#### CONQUEROR

Was kept last year by Col. Samuel Jaques, at the Ten Hills Stock Farm, Charlestown, Mass. who considers him the best horse in New England, and has lately been purchased at great expense, to improve the breed of horses in Maine. The subscriber has long been in the habit of keeping stud horses, and is now satisfied that he has procured the best horse that can be had for that use. Conqueror was bred near Montreal, (Canada) in May, 1825, and was sired by a noted Normandy Horse, out of a Blood Mare; he is rising 15 hands high, and remarkably well grown, combining great power, generous spirits, good action, very docile in his temper, and of that hardy color, Iron Gray, can trot 14 miles in harness within the hour. This horse has taken 3 premiums in Canada as the best horse in that country. He has probably, as much or more than any other horse now living, of the Strains of Blood so well known in N. E. by the name of "the Morgan Breed," and from the best accounts the original Morgan horse was made up of the same strains of blood as Conqueror.

#### HICKORY

Was sired by the well known horse Old Messenger, whose stock is so highly and justly prized by all who know them, for strength and speed in trotting, &c.

His Dam was the celebrated Mare raised and owned by the late I. Wing, Esq. of Winthrop, whose Colts are well known in this vicinity, as being remarkably excellent.

Hickory is six years old, 14 1-2 hands high, of a dark dapple gray color, exceedingly well proportioned, and combining in an uncommon degree, speed, strength and bottom. He was strongly recommended to the public by the report of the committee of the Kennebec County Ag. Society on horses for 1832, and has as many friends and admirers where he is known as any other native horse; his stock is of great promise, and can be seen and examined near the stable, where he will be kept.

**Certificate of Col. George Meacham, who purchased Conqueror.**—I hereby certify that I purchased the entire horse Conqueror of JOEL BARLOW, of St. Francis, L. C. in March 1832, after searching the Province of Lower Canada for two years to get the best native Stallion. The premium was awarded to Conqueror by the Society for the Improvement of the Breed of Horses in L. C. 3 years successively. He was the best horse I could find in the Province; his stock promise well,—first rate.

GEORGE MEACHAM.

The above named Horses are confidently recommended to the Public by their  
Obedient Humble Servant

GEORGE W. STANLEY.

Winthrop, April, 1833.

### INTERESTING to FARMERS

who wish to raise fast and thorough bot-  
tommed Horses.

**BLACK MORGAN**, from Vermont, will stand for the use of mares this season, at the Stable of A. LANE in Wayne, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays of each week. S. BEAL'S North Turner, Tuesdays, and at Capt. J. JUDKINS Monmouth Centre, on Thursdays.

For further particulars, see hand bills.

JOHN H. WILLARD.

Wayne, April 12, 1833.

### ROBINSON, PAGE & CO.

HALLOWELL.

**HAVE** for two years past prepared a Medicine, under the name of

"VEGETABLE JAUNDICE ELIXIR,"

which has acquired such celebrity for the cure of Jaundice or Bilious complaints, as to cause many imitations to be made, possessing none of the valuable properties of the genuine; and these vile impositions have been palmed upon the public as the true Elixir. The genuine article is prepared only by them, and is so stated on the label attached to each bottle. All persons afflicted with the diseases for which this Elixir is prepared, may trust with perfect confidence in its efficacy; but they must beware of the spurious, as it not only will do them no good, but probably a positive evil, by its destructive effects upon the system.

In applying to useful instead of injurious account, the highest degrees of heat which the strongest fuel can produce, the present invention of Mr. Perkins has proved eminently successful. It is this:—to a boiler is fitted a hollow lining, not extending the boiler, but in proportion to circumstances, in order that a strong circulation in the water may be caused, and that, by driving a perpetual current forcibly against the inner surface of that portion of the boiler exposed to the fire, the whole of the heat may be taken up by the water. And here must be recorded the result of farther experiments. If two vessels be filled with water, one of them placed within the other, and heat be applied to the outer vessel in such a manner that none can reach the inner vessel, except through the water contained in the outer one, no steam bubbles can be made to arise in the inner vessel, whilst, in the outer one, steam bubbles are formed rapidly. The fluid in the outer vessel being composed of a mixture of bubbles and water, that in the inner vessel being water alone,—the contents of the two vessels, although of the same temperature, are of different specific gravities, the mixture of water and bubbles in the outer vessel is lighter than the unmixed water in the inner vessel.

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**SHIP HELLESFÖRT.** The anxiety recently felt for the safety of this ship has been quieted by the news of her safe arrival at Rio de Janeiro, after the short passage of 44 days. Letters were received in this town on Saturday last from some of the passengers. What vessel it was which was burnt is not yet ascertained. [Mc. F. Press.]

The Officers of the Departments at Washington have been extremely unfortunate. Besides the conflagration of the Capitol, &c. during the war of 1812, the Treasury office was burnt in January 1801, and the War office, if we recollect right, the same winter; at which fires most of the public papers were destroyed belonging to those Departments. The late fire, we fear, will be attended with serious consequences to the public.

**GREAT FRESHET.** The Hancock Advertiser publishes an account of a calamitous freshet at Ellsworth. From the bursting of the boom, about half a mile above the mills on the Union river, the piers were swept away, and over 20,000 logs came down with a tremendous force, crushing the mill dam and making their way with the speed of a

race horse into the bay. It is remarkable that the mills and bridge, though much damaged, were not carried away with the logs. The loss will doubtless be severe, and is estimated at \$65,000; but it is to be hoped the logs will be secured in the bay and among the Islands, so as to fall greatly short of that sum, as it is said the logs of last winter's cutting, were not yet come to the boom.

A similar calamity has happened at Cherryfield, but we have not the particulars—nor are we informed of the extent of damage done by the giving way of the boom on the Penobscot: but we have understood that the bridge at Bangor remains firm.

**Latest from Europe.**—London and Liverpool papers to the 16th of March inclusive have been received at New York by the packet ship Pacific.

No change had occurred at the last dates, in the situation of the affairs of Holland and Belgium.

The Ambassador of Spain, Don Luis Fernandez de Cordova, has arrived at Lisbon, and was treated by Don Miguel with marked distinction. The situation of Don Pedro at Oporto, as appears by the latest accounts from that quarter, which are given below, was critical, if not desperate.

There appears to be no doubt, that an armistice has been concluded between the Porte and Ibrahim Pacha, which may lead to a final adjustment of the differences between the Sultan and the Viceroy of Egypt.

#### ENGLAND.

**LONDON, March 16.**—Very little progress was last night made in the Irish Disturbance Bill. Only 3 clauses out of 41 were got through. Yet, notwithstanding this delay, the bill, we take for granted, will pass the House of Commons, in spite of the repugnance to its principles which prevails the whole liberal majority of that assembly, and which has been frankly acknowledged by the very Ministers, who felt themselves constrained to bring in that unusual and most offensive measure. It is certain that in the progress of the discussions, both in door and out, upon some of its obnoxious clauses, the symptoms of an increasing dislike to even the temporary admission of such intruders upon our domestic policy as courts martial, domiciliary visits, and suspensions of the Habeas Corpus Act, became more perceptible every hour; and we had hopes, not many days ago, that the bill, ere it passed, would have been cleansed of most of its unwholesome attributes. But, unhappily, the activity of murderous outrages in Ireland has proceeded without a moment's relaxation.

Up to this time no fresh communication has been made to the W. India Committee by Lord Goderich, on the subject of the proposed emancipation of the slaves in the W. I. Colonies. The committee augur favorably to their own interests from this delay.—Sun.

**Extract of a letter from Baring, Brothers & Co. dat. "LONDON, March 14, 1833.**

**Wool.**—The sales of every description are brisk and stock generally low; the prices in consequence are gradually advancing. The greater part of the ensuing clip in Germany is already disposed of on contract, at an advance of 15 per cent. upon last year's prices.—800 bales have been imported since our last from Spain, which found ready buyers at full prices. The imports from New South Wales have been small, and our stock is trifling. The market is completely cleared of coarse wool, and the next arrivals from the Mediterranean and Baltic will meet ready sales.—English Wool is becoming very scarce, and the stock on hand will not carry us to the next clip. An advance in Worsted Stuffs, and the lower descriptions of Cloth is inevitable.

Five thousand horses, oxen of 900 to complete the Canal. the 1st of Feb next.

Valuable lars were ces at Cl Bertrand as was given Lindley, of Spain the

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Five thousand men and boys, assisted by 850 horses, oxen and mules, and a weekly consumption of 9000 lbs. of gunpowder, are now urging to completion 102 miles of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. Sixty-four miles are to be in use on the 1st of June, and 102 miles on the 5th of October next.

**Valuable Horse.**—Thirty Five Thousand Dollars were offered and refused, during the late races at Charleston, S. C. for the celebrated horse Bertrand. This sum is exactly ten times as much as was given for him by his present owner, Mr. Lindley, of Kentucky, who bought him from Col. Spann the day after his great race.

An English paper states that the duties paid in Liverpool during the last year, amounted to upwards of £4,000,000.

The population of Rome last year was 148,459—showing a decrease of 2,000 individuals since the preceeding year. Among this number were 36 bishops, 1,419 priests, 2,038 monks, 1,484 nuns and 611 seminarists. The number of marriages in 1832 was 1,165—births 5,045—deaths 4,659.

**Wonderful Preservation.**—On the 18th ult. Mr. Smith drove up to the Grist Mill of Mr. S. Leonard, in this village, leaving an old lady 84 years of age in the cutter to hold the horse while he went into the mill. The horse commenced backing, and notwithstanding the exertions of the old lady, they were all precipitated down the Gulf, a perpendicular fall of more than 40 feet. And strange to tell, neither the old lady nor the horse, were in the least injured. The cutter was dashed to pieces. On some one calling to the old lady if she was alive, she replied she was, but that she had lost her candles. [Louisville Gaz.]

**SNAKE STORY.** Messrs. Benjamin Norton, Jeremiah Luce and Elisha Smith, residing at Farm Neck, a few miles from Edgartown, dug up, about the first of last month, a pine stump, under which were found forty black snakes, and one adder—the latter lead color and grey. They were all in a torpid state, and were easily killed. The shortest of the snakes measured four feet in length. Three black snakes were killed the day previous, near the same spot.—[New-Bedford Gazette.]

### MARRIAGES.

In Plantation No. One, Mr. Ephraim Hinkley, aged 30, to Miss Jane Humphreys, aged 55, after a tedious courtship of 12 hours.  
In Phillips, Mr. John Howard to Miss Sabrina Winslow.—Mr. Moses Wells to Miss Nancy Brazier.

### DEATHS.

In Leeds, on the 9th inst. of consumption, Achsah Lothrop, aged 20 years.—On the 10th inst. Alice, daughter of Eleazer Carver, Jr.

### THE MAINE FARMER

IS ISSUED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.  
TERMS.—Price \$2 per annum if paid in advance. \$2.50 if payment is delayed beyond the year.  
No subscriptions are received for a less term than one year.  
No paper will be discontinued at any time, without payment of all arrearages and for the volume which shall then have been commenced, unless at the pleasure of the publishers.

**DIRECTION OF LETTERS.** All communications for publication must be directed to the Editor.  
All money sent or letters on business must be directed, post paid, to WM. NOYES & Co.

### BLANKS.

A general assortment for sale at this office.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of all and singular the goods and estate which were of LEONARD RICHMOND, late of Winthrop, in the county of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs.—All persons therefore, having demands against the estate of the said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to  
WM. C. FULLER.

Feb'y 12, 1833.

### JUST RECEIVED, A FRESH SUPPLY OF HYGEIAN VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINE,

**MAN** is subject to only one REAL DISEASE—that is, to impurity of the blood.

Every disease that can possibly assail the human system, arises from the impurity of this fluid. No part exists without its renovating influence, and when it becomes impure no part is safe from disease. This valuable remedy being compounded of vegetable matter, and warranted on oath not to contain a particle of mercurial mineral or chemical substance, it is found to be harmless to the tenderest age or weakest frame under every stage of human sufferings;—its operation is benign and pleasant. It purifies the blood of all humors, and ferrets out the root of every disease, however deep seated, and performing a cure, preserves health and prolongs life.

The above for sale by  
DAVID STANLEY.

Winthrop, April 5, 1833.

I would call the attention of the public to a communication, recently published in the American Advocate, and some other papers, signed by one Rufus K. Page, a merchant of Hallowell, which represents the above Medicine, sold by my agents, as being counterfeit, or only a base imitation of the "genuine Hygeian Universal Medicine." This gentleman, (if the term be not misapplied) undertakes with the boldness and quackery of a Paracelsus, to make the public believe against the evidence of their senses, and against the evidence resulting from the numerous cures which have been effected by the Medicine sold by my agents, that the article which they sell, is an imposition upon the public, originating in deception, and fraudulently sold to the community to cheat them out of their money without benefiting their health.—But permit me to ask who is this Rufus K. Page? and what was his object in the above communication? Did he not perceive that the Medicine sold by my agents was as satisfactory to the community and as beneficial to the persons who use it, as that which is sold by his agents? Now I venture to assert that this is the case, and that the communication signed by the said Page originated in his avarice, which if the public do not altogether misrepresent him, is to say the least, as prominent a trait in his character as his medical knowledge or skill. Did not this Mr. Page think that by publishing the above communication, that he could draw away the custom from my agents, and thereby increase the sale of the Medicine by his own? Here then is the secret of the matter—the reasoning of his purse. And when any person permits his avarice to get the better of his judgement, he cares but little what he says, and follows most strictly the latter part of what is said to have been the dying injunction of an old man to his son—"My son, get money honorably if you can; but at all events get money." Now I do not pretend to know the virtue or character of the Medicine sold by Mr. Page; but I can assure the public that I unhesitatingly vouch for the genuineness of that sold by agents as the Hygeian Vegetable Universal Medicine, German College of health, Gottenburg.—I would also reter the public to the character of my agents throughout the State. I have authorized the following gentlemen in Maine, among hundred's of others, to vend this Medicine for me—J. Pease & Co. Portland. H. M. Prescott, Brunswick. T. Tibbets, Topsham. J. Wilkinson, Bath. Willard Snell, Augusta. D. Fletcher, Post Master, Sidney. Doct. S. Plaisied, Waterville. Fletcher & Bates, Norridgewock. S. Bryan, Anson. M. Chandler of Dixmont. Hall & Holden, Bangor. David Stanley Winthrop. W. & J. S. Smith, Old Town. A. Cary, Greene. M. Crocker, Paris. Now I ask the community if they can reasonably believe that all these gentlemen are dopes, and concerned in carrying on a deception to defraud them of their money, or would they be likely to be deceived? It would not be so easy to deceive so many men of undoubted integrity and intelligence, even were I disposed so to do. I think it would require a portion of Rufus K. Pages' skill to accomplish an object so difficult to obtain. Of this, however, I am perfectly willing the public should judge. ARNOLD ARMSTRONG.

### THE HORSES Conqueror & Hickory, WILL stand at the Stable of the subscriber the ensuing year, for the use of Mares.

#### CONQUEROR

Was kept last year by Col. Samuel Jaques, at the Ten Hills Stock Farm, Charlestown, Mass. who considers him the best horse in New England, and has lately been purchased at great expense, to improve the breed of horses in Maine. The subscriber has long been in the habit of keeping stud horses, and is now satisfied that he has procured the best horse that can be had for that use. Conqueror was bred near Montreal, (Canada) in May, 1825, and was sired by a noted Normandy Horse, out of a Blood Mare; he is rising 15 hands high, and remarkably well grown, combining great power, generous spirits, good action, very docile in his temper, and of that hardy color, Iron Gray, can trot 14 miles in harness within the hour. This horse has taken 3 premiums in Canada as the best horse in that country. He has probably, as much or more than any other horse now living, of the Strains of Blood so well known in N. E. by the name of "the Morgan Breed," and from the best accounts the original Morgan horse was made up of the same strains of blood as Conqueror.

#### HICKORY

Was sired by the well known horse Old Messenger, whose stock is so highly and justly prized by all who know them, for strength and speed in trotting, &c.

His Dam was the celebrated Mare raised and owned by the late I. Wing, Esq. of Winthrop, whose Colts are well known in this vicinity, as being remarkably excellent.

Hickory is six years old, 14 1/2 hands high, of a dark dapple gray color, exceedingly well proportioned, and combining in an uncommon degree, speed, strength and bottom. He was strongly recommended to the public by the report of the committee of the Kennebec County Ag. Society on horses for 1832, and has as many friends and admirers where he is known as any other native horse; his stock is of great promise, and can be seen and examined near the stable, where he will be kept.

**Certificate of Col. George Meacham, who purchased Conqueror.**—I hereby certify that I purchased the entire horse Conqueror of JOEL BARLOW, of St. Francis, L. C. in March 1832, after searching the Province of Lower Canada for two years to get the best native Stallion. The premium was awarded to Conqueror by the Society for the Improvement of the Breed of Horses in L. C. 3 years successively. He was the best horse I could find in the Province; his stock promise well.—first rate.

GEORGE MEACHAM.

The above named Horses are confidently recommended to the Public by their

Obedient Humble Servant

GEORGE W. STANLEY.

Winthrop, April, 1833.

### INTERESTING to FARMERS

who wish to raise fast and thorough bot-  
tomed Horses.

**BLACK MORGAN**, from Vermont, will stand for the use of mares this season, at the Stable of A. LANE in Wayne, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays of each week. S. BEAL'S North Turner, Tuesdays, and at Capt. J. JUDKINS Monmouth Centre, on Thursdays.

For further particulars, see hand bills.

JOHN H. WILLARD.

Wayne, April 12, 1833.

### ROBINSON, PAGE & CO. HALLOWELL.

**HAVE** for two years past prepared a Medicine, under the name of  
"VEGETABLE JAUNDICE ELIXIR," which has acquired such celebrity for the cure of Jaundice or Bilious complaints, as to cause many imitations to be made, possessing none of the valuable properties of the genuine; and these vile impositions have been palmed upon the public as the true Elixir. The genuine article is prepared only by them, and is so stated on the label attached to each bottle. All persons afflicted with the diseases for which this Elixir is prepared, may trust with perfect confidence in its efficacy; but they must beware of the spurious, as it not only will do them no good, but probably a positive evil, by its destructive effects upon the system.

## NEW MILITIA LAW.

An additional Act to organize, govern and discipline the Militia of this State.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled, That no Company of Infantry, Light Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery, or Riflemen in this State, shall be required to perform any military duty except on the second Thursday of September annually, unless for the choice of officers, or for the purpose of repelling invasion, quelling insurrection or enforcing the laws. And the inspection returns of the men, arms and equipments of the several companies of the Militia, as existing on that day, shall be made in all respects as now required by law; and no other return thereof shall be required.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That each and every commissioned officer in the several Brigades shall meet within the limits of their respective Brigades, on two successive days annually, between the fifteenth and the thirtieth days of September, for the purpose of military drill and instruction. And it shall be the duty of the commandants of Divisions, by Division orders, transmitted through the proper orderly officers, to require the commandants of Brigades to cause meetings of the commissioned officers, belonging to such Brigades to be held at the time and for the purpose aforesaid. And said commandants of Brigades shall cause such orders to be handed down through proper orderly officers, to the commandants of Regiments of Infantry and Battalions of Cavalry and Artillery, and to the commissioned officers of the several companies of Cavalry and Artillery, not organized into Battalions. And said commandants of Regiments and Battalions shall cause their respective adjutants to notify the several field, staff and platoon officers of their respective Regiments and Battalions, except Chaplains and Surgeons, to meet at the time and place and for the purposes specified in said Brigade Orders; which notice shall be given by delivering to each of said officers or leaving at the place of his usual abode, a written or printed order, seven days at least previous to such meeting. And the meeting of said officers shall be held at nine o'clock in the forenoon of the first day, and at eight o'clock in the forenoon of the second day thereof. And it shall be the duty of the commandant of the Brigade, or some person by him appointed, to instruct the officers, so assembled, in military tactics and discipline. And said officers shall attend said meeting with side arms, and while on parade, shall wear citizens' black hats and the uniform which by law they have been required to wear while on parade as heretofore on days of inspection and review.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That each commandant of the Regiments of Infantry shall enlist eight suitable persons; who shall be denominated the Regimental Band, and shall appoint one of said number the marshal of said Band, who shall receive a warrant therefor from said commandant of the Regiment. And said Band, as aforesaid, shall meet with said officers and be under the orders of the commanding officer of the day at the meeting of the Brigade officers for instruction as aforesaid. And the members of said Band shall not be required to perform any other military duty.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That there shall be paid by the Adjutant General to the Major Generals of the several Divisions, the sum of fifty dollars for the use of each Regiment of Infantry in his Division, to be by the said Major Generals expended in procuring musical instruments for said Regimental Band, and said instruments so procured shall be considered the property of said Regiment, and delivered to the Adjutants thereof—And said Major Generals shall, on or

before the first day of July next, make a return to the Adjutant General of the expenditure of said money, and of the number and kinds of instruments by him procured as aforesaid. And the Governor and Council are hereby authorized to draw their warrant upon the Treasurer of the State, in favor of the Adjutant General, for such sum as may be necessary for the purpose aforesaid.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That each of the aforesaid Commissioned officers of the Brigade, and each member of the Regimental Band, shall be entitled to receive the sum of one dollar, for each day's service and drill aforesaid, actually performed, and also travelling fees, at the rate of five cents per mile, reckoning the distance from his house to the place of parade, and the same distance for his return. And the Inspector of each Brigade, and the Adjutant of each Regiment of Infantry and Battalion of Cavalry and Artillery, shall before leaving the parade ground, make up the pay roll of the officers and musicians pertaining to said Brigade, Regiment and Battalions respectively; and give to each of said officers and musicians a certificate of the amount to which they are respectively entitled. And it shall be the duty of the Treasurers of the respective towns and plantations, and of the city of Portland, to pay the amount of said certificate, to the said officers and musicians, who may reside in said towns, plantations and city respectively, whenever any such certificate may be presented therefor. And said Treasurers are hereby authorized to make up their accounts of such payments and exhibit the same to the Legislature, accompanied by said certificates, for reimbursement.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, That if any officer aforesaid, after being duly warned as aforesaid to appear and do duty on said two successive days as above required, shall neglect or refuse to appear, armed and dressed as aforesaid, or if any musician, belonging to said Band, after being duly warned as aforesaid, seven days previous to the time of such meeting, shall neglect or refuse to appear at said meeting, and discharge for said two days, the duties which the commandant of the day may require, the officer or musician, so neglecting or refusing shall forfeit and pay—each officer, the sum of five dollars, and each musician, the sum of three dollars, to be recovered by an action of debt in the name of the orderly officer of the Brigade, or the Adjutant of the Regiment or Battalion to which such delinquent officer or musician may belong, one half to the use of the State, and the other half to the use of said orderly officer or adjutant—and it is hereby made the duty of said orderly officer, when the delinquent is an officer in his Brigade—and of said adjutant when the delinquent is an officer or musician in his regiment or battalion, to prosecute therefor—Provided however, that no action shall be sustained against any such officer or musician when the commanding officer of the Brigade, Regiment or Battalion, to which said officer or musician belongs, shall certify to said orderly officer or adjutant, that in his opinion there was a sufficient and satisfactory reason for said neglect or refusal.

SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, That instead of the compensation heretofore allowed to the officers hereafter named, the following sums shall be allowed in full for the services required of them respectively: viz. to each aid-de-camp, acting as orderly officer to the Major General, each Division Inspector, each Brigade Inspector and aid-de-camp, each adjutant of Cavalry or Artillery ten dollars, and each Adjutant of Regiment fifteen dollars.

SEC. 8. Be it further enacted, That all acts and parts of acts, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same hereby are repealed.

Approved, March 18, 1833.

## HORACE GOULD

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has returned to Winthrop Village, and will continue to carry on the *Blacksmithing business* in all its various branches the present season. He will be pleased to wait on those who may favor him with their custom. He expects an assortment of *PLOUGHS* in season of a superior quality, which will be sold low for cash or approved credit.

WANTED, A GOOD JOURNEYMAN BLACKSMITH. Also, a GOOD WOOD WORKMAN at the Ploughmaking business, to whom good encouragement will be given. April 5, 1833.

## LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Winthrop, April 1, 1833.

Rebecca Allen	Dea. Perkins
Clarissa Allen	Charlotte Stanley
Luther L. Allen	Benj. Stevens
D. Chandler	Howard Stevens
David Daniels	To either of the Deacons
Samuel Fisher	of the Baptist Church (2)
John E. Follet	Amasa Tinkham
Cyrus Foster	James Towle
Charles Greenleaf	S. Thomas
Walter Haines	Daniel Witham
Lorenzo Holmes	Nathaniel Wing
Priscilla Harvey	Nathaniel Whiting
Charles Higgins	Otis Whittemore (2)
John Lovering (2)	Elias Whiting
Nath'l McLaughlin	Samuel White
Hannah Mitchell	Moses White
Lucy Orcutt	T. Wood
John Packard	Andrew Wood
Sumner B. Pullen	

GEORGE W. STANLEY, Post Master.

THE subscriber is desirous of hiring out her *FARM*, situated in the northerly part of Wayne, on which is half of a two story house and two barns.—There is sixty acres of Land, much of it under improvement, a fine quantity of hay cut annually on it—tillage, pasturage, wood, &c. The rent will be reasonable, as it will relieve a widow of care and trouble. Immediate possession given. For further information call on Sam'l Wood of Winthrop.

TABATHY JENNINGS.

Wayne, April 2, 1833.

## HEALTH SECURED

By the use of the Hygeian Vegetable Universal Medicines of the British College of Health, London,

THE subscriber has been appointed Agent (by Rufus K. Page, General Agent for the State of Maine) and will keep constantly on hand the real genuine Morrison's Pills, which he will sell as low as can be bought in the State.

RANSOM BISHOP, Agent.  
Winthrop, April 5, 1833.

## COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

WE having been appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Kennebec, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of Charles Harris, late of Winthrop, in said County, yeoman, deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent, give notice that six months from the 26th day of March last, have been allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and that we will attend the service assigned us, at the Dwellinghouse of Samuel Wood, in said Winthrop, on the second Monday of May next, at two o'clock P. M. and on the second Monday of July next, at two o'clock P. M. and on the second Tuesday of September next, at two o'clock P. M. We shall sit until 5 o'clock P. M. of each and every of the aforesaid days.

SAM'L WOOD,  
JOSEPH TINKHAM.

Winthrop, April 3, 1833.

## FOR SALE AT THE WINTHROP BOOK STORE,

COBB'S Manual on the Mulberry tree, with suitable directions for the culture of silk.  
Moubray on Poultry—Flint's Lectures.  
Also, a general assortment of *SCHOOL BOOKS*—Miscellaneous works, and *STATIONARY*.